

Stamp

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. I, No. I

APRIL 1934



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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New Series

New York, April, 1934

Vol. I, No. I

SALUTATORY

IT SEEMS particularly appropriate that with the publication, after a lapse of 46 years, of The Coin Collector's Journal, we should include our introductory remarks in this, the first issue of the new series, under the same title which captioned the opening article of the JOURNAL, published in December, 1875. That article, which was unsigned, furnished a very interesting dissertation on the Hobby of Coin Collecting, and among other things it stated, "... yet, with these constant evidences of the popularity of the pursuit, and constant inquiries directed to all sources of information, from untold numbers of inquiring minds everywhere, there has never been a serial publication in the United States meeting the real wants of the public. . . . We intend to impart all of the information (about Numismatics) that can be gathered by diligent researches in the clearest possible language, and by the aid of numerous engravings to familiarize collectors, with the appearance of the various coins, that have been used throughout the world. Of course, we could fill a few pages with promises, but we prefer to offer this number as a sample, and although firmly believing it is the worst we shall issue, owing to the haste incidental to getting out a first number, we

ask your patronage on this sample. If you think it will be useful to you, send on your dollar and show this number to your friends. You may be sure of one thing, under any circumstances The Coin Collector's Journal, will be issued for one year, beginning with this number."

We might rearrange the words quoted, but we could not change their sentiment. The aims and ambitions expressed by the author of this first article so many years ago are the same aims and ambitions which have prompted the re-issue of The Coin Collector's Journal. The JOURNAL of those days was replete with information of all sorts and under the able editorship of Mr. Edward Frossard became, over a period of thirteen years, the leading magazine for Numismatics. It is our earnest desire to make this new series of the JOURNAL as important an adjunct to the hobby as was its predecessor. We feel confident that the same demand exists today which prompted J. Walter Scott to publish the original JOURNAL in 1875. Whether or not the present editorship will be able to establish the new series of The Coin Collector's Journal to the eminent position held by the original publication remains to be seen. We believe it possible.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Colonial Notes

In 1894 Scott Stamp & Coin Co. published a splendid catalogue of Paper money including early Colonial and Continental notes. That catalogue is still much in demand and sells for a high premium over the modest publication price of fifty cents. While it does not seem feasible to publish such an extensive catalogue at this time, the editors feel that collectors are much in need of a list of Colonial notes containing such issues as are obtainable. We offer in this number the first instalment of such a list containing the notes of Connecticut. All issues not listed are of such extreme rarity that they may be termed unobtainable. We have, however, given the dates of all such issues. Particular attention has been given to the signatures on the notes, a phase of collecting hitherto rather neglected. In future issues of The Coin Collector's Journal we hope to give some interesting particulars in regard to the more prominent of these signers.

A Famous Author Will Write For Us

The publishers of the Coin Collector's Journal feel very fortunate to have been promised a large number of articles from the pen of that splendid numismatic writer Mr. Edgar H. Adams, who will write along the lines which have always been his specialties—Early American Coins, private gold issues, pattern coins, the Latin-American series and early store cards and tokens.

The Chronicle of New Issues

Mr. Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society, has kindly consented to describe such new issues of coins as are added to the collection of the society. The types of all

such pieces will be fully illustrated. As a matter of interest to collectors the chronicle will begin with the coins issued during the year 1933.

Old Philadelphia

Under this heading Mr. J. G. Macallister will describe many of the most interesting early tokens, medals and paper currency issued in Philadelphia with such historical notes and items of interest as may be available.

Auction Records of Choice Cents

Mr. Macallister will give, beginning in this issue, a history of auction records of the early United States cents in superb condition. As very few of these coins come on the market now, the present day collector can very well judge their value. This month there will be a description of the issues of 1793 and next month those of 1794.

A Great Collection of Ancient Coins

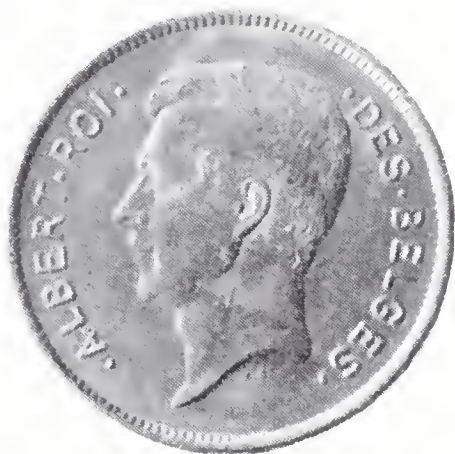
Mr. Edward T. Newell, who will write for us a series of educational articles on ancient Greek and Roman coins, has one of the finest and most extensive collections of ancient coins in the world. Mr. Newell is the author of many scholarly essays and has made an exhaustive study of the coins of Alexander the Great and his successors. He has promised to tell us something about his researches in this fascinating field.

Early Fractional Notes

Mr. D. C. Wismer, probably the most painstaking writer and investigator in the field of early fractional and broken bank notes gives us in this issue a splendid little monograph which we hope will be followed by many others.

The Coinage of King Albert of The Belgians

By
FRANKLIN PERRY



THE sudden death of Albert, King of the Belgians on February 17 while climbing a mountain near Namur probably affected the world as much as any event of recent years. His loyalty and love for his people and kingdom had won the hearts of nearly everyone. The public press has acquainted us with his life and deeds, though but few have much intimate knowledge of his coinage.

On the death of his uncle, Leopold II on December 17, 1909, Albert became king, and his coinage beginning in 1910

was the nickel coinage based on the greatly reduced Franc following the war, and later the issue with its equivalent in Belgas, the basis for foreign exchange. The third division was just beginning and was to be a silver issue based on a Franc approximately one-fifth of the pre-war Franc.

Modern Belgian coins have a peculiarity different from other coinages, due to the fact that two languages are spoken in that country. Beginning in 1886 the coins were issued in two forms,



extended for a period of a little over twenty-three years. This coinage may be grouped into three divisions. The first was a continuation of the system of Leopold II when the Franc was worth nearly twenty cents. This continued until the World War. The second phase

half the number of each denomination had the inscription in Flemish and the other half had the inscription in French or Walloon. Since 1891 the postage stamps have had the wording on them in both languages. Before 1886 the coins were always inscribed in French.

The only gold coin during Albert's reign was a twenty Franc piece struck in 1914, and shows the monarch facing left in military uniform with a cloak thrown over his shoulder. The reverse shows the Belgian shield surmounted on a royal mantle crowned, at sides 20 F. The silver coinage consisted of 2 Francs, 1 Franc and 50 Centimes. The obverse bears the bust of the king undraped. Subsequent issues have been modelled after this portrait. The reverse shows the value within a wreath, tied at the top, and at the bottom, L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE or EENDRACHT MAAKT MACHT. The 2 Franc pieces were struck in 1910, 1911, 1912. The 1 franc coins were struck at Brussels, the regular mint, in 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and at the Birmingham mint in England in 1914, 1917, 1918. The 50 Centime pieces were made in 1910, 1911, 1912.



The minor coinage consisted of 25, 10 and 5 Centimes in nickel and 2 and 1 Centimes in pure copper. These were a continuation in style and design of Leopold's issues. The nickel coins had a large crowned A surrounding a central hole. This feature was to make them easily distinguishable from the silver coins. The reverse bore the value and a laurel wreath. The 25 Centimes were coined off and on up to the present day. The coinage of the 10 Centimes did not begin until 1920. The 5 Centimes have been coined almost continually since 1910. The copper pieces have a large crowned A on one side and on the other a seated Belgian lion holding a tablet. The 2 Centimes were struck in 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1919, and the 1 Centime only in 1912.

In many countries since the war the coins formerly made of silver have since then been made of nickel or some nickel alloy. The reissue of Belgian pieces of 2 Francs, 1 Franc and 50 Centimes beginning in 1922 have been of nickel. These show a kneeling female with sword sheathed and shield behind her, binding her leg. The reverse has a caduceus between the value. This issue has been coined at various times to the present. In 1930 appeared a new series also in nickel. The 5 Francs or 1 Belga bore the king's head, and on the reverse the values within a wreath. The 10 Francs or 2 Belga piece showed the heads of the three rulers of modern Belgium, the two Leopolds and Albert, and the dates 1830-1930, commemorating the centenary of the kingdom. The reverse has the values between two upright laurel branches. In 1931 a 20 Franc or 4 Belga piece appeared. The obverse is similar to the 5 Franc piece and the reverse has the crowned mantled arms as on the gold 20 Franc piece. This coin is one of the largest nickel pieces ever made and is an inch and seven-sixteenths in diameter.

The final coinage has just appeared and bears the date 1934. It is a silver 20 Franc piece, an inch and one-eighth across and has obverse and reverse similar to the nickel 20 Francs. A most interesting comparison can be made



(probably not possible in the coinage of any other country), of the great changes in the monetary systems of most of the world as brought about by the Great War, in the three 20 Franc coins of Albert—gold, nickel, silver.

The First Mint Issues

By

EDGAR H. ADAMS



The Libertas Americana Medal

THE designs of the early pattern cents, disme and half disme, made at the opening of the first United States Mint in 1792, were very largely influenced by the well-known medal of Du Vivier, the celebrated French sculptor, known as the "Libertas Americana" medal, which showed the head of Liberty with flowing hair. The reverse of the first cent was also said to be of French design, and was borne by one of the Washington cents. This is distinguished by the reverse legend "Unity States of America," with the denomination inclosed by a wreath, and below the wreath "1-100."

The die cutter or engraver is not precisely known, but is supposed to be either Jacob Perkins or Robert Scot. It could very well have been Perkins, who had been an engraver in the Massachusetts mint, and was later the first Superintendent of the United States Mint, in 1792. The Birch cents, of which there are several varieties somewhat similar to the first United States coins, have designs closely alike to the first United States coins. It was the first of these cents said to have been by this designer which contained a portrait likeness of Martha Washington.

This coin design was the same in size as the old-time large cents, which were constantly issued from the early days until 1857, when they were succeeded by the small copper-nickel cents, size of the present cents, which were used to redeem the large cents and the great quantities of Spanish silver coins which formed the principal coinage of the United States. These had been made a legal tender by Congress, and included the Spanish dollar, and fractional parts—half dollar, quarter dollar, real, and half real, which were known here by the names of eight bits, four bits, two bits, real, or York shilling, levey, five-penny bit, or picayune.

The coins of the first design similar to the cent were a copper cent of size about equal to that of the disme, which bore the inscription "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry." This had a reeded edge, and is of great rarity. The "Silver Center Cent" is of exactly the same design, but with a small plug of silver in the center. This is also very rare.

This was the first of the Birch cents. The second of the series was much larger in diameter, and bore the same



inscription as the foregoing, with the date, "1792" below the bust. The reverse was the same as the first of the Birch cents, with "One Cent" inclosed by a wreath, with a plain edge. The second specimen of the large Birch cent was the same as the first design, but with the difference of an inscription in the edge, reading "To be Esteemed Be Useful," with a star before the word



"Be" and after "Useful." There was a third specimen of the large Birch cent, with the design similar to the foregoing, but with the difference of the inscription in the edge, "To Be Esteemed Be Useful," with only one star, this being after the last word. On each side of the star is a small leaf. All the Birch cents were of copper, and are excessively rare.



A new variety of the Birch cent has recently come to light, and is composed of white metal. The design bears a decided resemblance to the other Birch cents, but with varying differences.

The disme and half disme are very rare, the disme especially so. There are

but two specimens of the disme in silver extant, and there is but one specimen of the latter coin in tin, which is thought to be unique, and only a few specimens in copper.

The Washington half disme in silver, said to have been made from the family plate of Washington, is not quite so rare as the other pieces in silver, but it is said that about one hundred dollars were coined in half dismes. President Washington addressed Congress on the subject on Nov. 6, 1792, saying: "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." The half dime was regularly authorized by act of Congress dated April 2, 1792.

The coinage presses from which these half dimes were struck arrived at the mint on Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1792, and first began operation on Oct. 9.

There are two unique specimens of the half disme in tin and copper, a

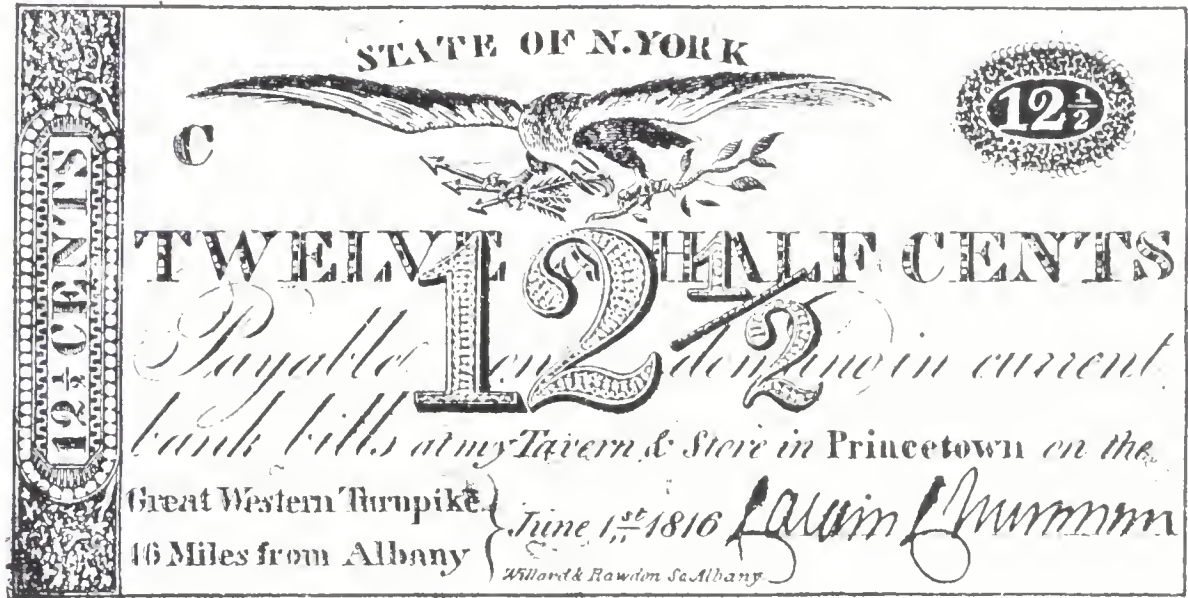


specimen in the latter metal being offered at the Parmelee sale.

This is the most interesting series of coins struck at the mint, and it is to be regretted that so little information about their striking and issue is available.

Tavern, Store and Exchange Office of Calvin Cheeseman

By
D. C. WISMER



IN 1815-16, Calvin Cheeseman, according to the custom of that time, conducted a Tavern and Store in Princetown, New York, and for the convenience of the people maintained an Exchange Office. Princetown was located on the Great Western Turnpike—16 miles from Albany, the old Dutch City which was formerly a trading-post.

Calvin Cheeseman was in charge of the Exchange Office, and Elias D. Cheeseman was cashier. C. Cheeseman issued notes of various denominations as follows:

- 2c—Jan. 1, 1816
- 3c—Jan. 1, 1815
- 3c—July 10, 1815
- 6c—Jan. 1, 1816
- 6 1/4c—Jan. 1, 1816 -A-
- 12 1/2c—June 1, 1816 -C and D-
- 25c—June 1, 1816 -A and B-
- 50c—June 1, 1816
- 75c—June 1, 1816
- \$1.00—Dec. 20, 1816
- \$3.00—June 17, 1817

Printed and engraved by Willard & Rawdon, Sculp., Albany.

The Notes of 2c to 75c denominations are adorned with an American

eagle on upper center. The figure of Liberty appears on the \$1.00 notes.

The Circulating Medium during the period from 1782 to 1814 consisted of Bank Notes first issued by The Bank of North America, Philadelphia, together with the First Bank of United States notes and other early State Bank notes also coins. The monetary situation during the War of 1812 subjected the banks to great pressure. When the people first resorted to the practice of hoarding coins because many banks suspended specie payments, paper money in the form of bank notes and Fractional Issues by Individuals was the only available currency for a medium-of-exchange at that time.

In 1815, peace with England was ratified, and business commenced on the upward trend again, so that an elastic medium of exchange had to be provided for the necessities of a time of peace. In December, 1815, President Madison, in his message to Congress, stressed the temporary evil resulting from the absence of the precious metals, and the necessity of a substitute for that particular time.

PHILETAERUS

By

EDWARD T. NEWELL

President, American Numismatic Society

PERHAPS one of the most interesting characters to be found among the later followers of Alexander the Great was the eunuch Philetaerus, Lord of Pergamum.

Raised in the busy little Greco-Bithynian town of Tium, we first hear of Philetaerus being carried by his nurse to watch an important funeral—probably that of some local "big shot" or racketeer. But, unfortunately, the crowd was terrific and the poor little fellow was badly crushed in the jam and was seriously maimed. By sheer capacity, however, he rose above physical disabilities to become an officer in the army of Docimus, one of Antigonus' generals. Now in those stirring times the political scene resembled nothing so much as an ever shifting kaleidoscope—soon Antigonus lost life and empire on the fatal battle field of Ipsus against the coalition of his bitter rivals, Cassander of Macedon, Lysimachus of Thrace, and Seleucus of Babylonia.

machus before long placed him in charge of his treasure of nine thousand talents (several millions of dollars in our money), stored for safety's sake in the strong fortress at Pergamum. And for Lysimachus—whose reputation among his contemporaries was that of a suspicious and stingy old miser—to trust Philetaerus to that extent meant that he must already have proved himself a man of outstanding steadfastness and integrity of character. As treasurer for Lysimachus he now struck many coins at Pergamum bearing the name and types of his exacting master.

This lovely picture, however, was not of many years' duration. Eventually court intrigues, instigated by that beautiful but scheming lady, Arsinoe, wife of Lysimachus and the future queen of Egypt; followed by the judicial murder of the heir apparent to whom Philetaerus was closely attached, placed the latter in an awkward and dangerous position. Fearing for his own safety, he now wrote to Seleucus asking for help in return for his allegiance and, above all, the treasures under his care. In 282 B. C. Seleucus with a great army crossed



Tetradrachm of Lysimachus.

Philetaerus adroitly weathered the change and became a lieutenant of the crafty Lysimachus. He must indeed have made an extraordinary impression upon his new lord and master, for Lysi-



Tetradrachm of Seleucus.

the Taurus Mountains, invaded Asia Minor, captured Sardes and utterly defeated the outraged Lysimachus hasten-

ing to defend his empire. Lysimachus perished in the final battle and his realms fell to Seleucus—the last of Alexander's band of heroes.

Philetaerus thus successfully shifted his allegiance and was now the subject of a new master, in return for which he remained in charge of the treasure and ruler of the little district of Pergamum together with its surrounding mountains and the fertile valley running down to the sea. Again Philetaerus had safely ridden the political breakers and was more firmly entrenched than ever.



Tetradrachm of Eumenes I.

Alas! within seven short months Seleucus was treacherously assassinated, his army went over to the murderer, his empire all but fell to pieces, Gallic hordes burst into Asia from across the Hellespont. Philetaerus on his mountain top, and with a jealously guarded treasure of his command, had little to fear. By timely and judicious outlays of cash (he ransomed the body of the murdered Seleucus for the sake of his son Antiochus, he made gifts to the towns of Pitane and Cyzicus for public works or to defend themselves against the devastating Gauls) he secured the good will of his neighbors. He threw in his wealth and power to aid Antiochus I, Seleucus' son and heir, in the latter's darkest hours—and was again rewarded by unquestioned title to Pergamum and its treasure. He now struck many coins, first in Seleucus' name, later in his own name but bearing Seleucus' portrait. For eighteen years longer Philetaerus

remained loyal to his latest suzerain, and finally died in his eightieth year (263 B. C.), honored and respected by all, and ruler of a compact and rich little province of great future promise. His sorrowing people at once deified him.

Philetaerus' nephew and successor Eumenes I thereupon instituted a large and important coinage whose types lasted more or less unchanged until the end of the dynasty in 133 B. C. On the reverse we see a beautiful figure of Athena, patron goddess of Pergamum, copied from the well known coins of the king for whom Philetaerus had first served as treasurer. The obverse is



Tetradrachm of Attalus I.

grooved by a remarkable portrait of Philetaerus himself—to which we turn with considerable interest and curiosity. The head is encircled by the torus, symbol of divinity. In spite of the truly Greek delicacy of plane and contour the features display almost the brutal frankness of Roman portraiture. The face itself is somewhat over-full, as was only to have been expected. The fullness of cheek and jaw, however, cannot hide the firm and powerful jaw beneath, which lends the face its sense of power and resistless determination. The eye is small and perhaps crafty, but with a direct, intense, even piercing gaze. A glance suffices to remove all doubt that the features are in full accord with what we know or can surmise of the history and character of this remarkable man—the eunuch Philetaerus.

The Coins of Manchukuo

By
HOWLAND WOOD



ONE should expect to see before very long the new coinage for the newest of empires, as Henry Pu-Yi, the chief executive of the state of Manchukuo, was enthroned as Emperor on March 1, which was the date of the second anniversary of the founding of the new nation. As everyone should know Pu-Yi was the last emperor of China and was dethroned in 1912 at the age of seven, when the republican revolution drove out the Manchus. Since then he had been living in China in more or less seclusion. About two years ago the Japanese quietly brought him to Manchuria when they set up the new state of Manchukuo, which means the Country of the Manchus.

During the past year coins as well as stamps have been issued by this new political unit. The coins seen so far are four in number. They all bear the same inscription in Chinese characters; at top "Great Manchukuo"; at bottom, "Second year of Ta-t'ung," meaning "The great united." This name is the era or period, and follows the Far Eastern custom of giving a new or dynastic name

to each new ruler, and all dates are reckoned from the beginning of this name or period. Since the enthronement of the emperor the era has been changed to Kang Teh (pronounced (Kong Der) and means "Peace and Virtue." Two of the coins are nickel and have in the center a lotus flower, sometimes called the flower of heaven. The reverse shows at each side a dragon pursuing the sacred pearl, in center is the value in two characters. On the larger one 1 Chiao, which might be translated in English as one dime. The smaller reads 5 Fen, and is equal to one-half of the larger piece. The other two coins are of bronze and show in the center the national flag. The reverses have the value between lotus sprays. The larger piece reads 1 Fen, and the smaller 5 Li. This last character is written in its full form and I think is a new word to coinage. A contraction of this character is on the 1 Rin piece of Japan. The meaning of this character is a hundredth, or a thousandth part of a Tael. The coins are well executed and were probably made at the Japanese mint at Osaka.

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Auction Records of the Finest United States Cents

By

JAMES G. MACALLISTER

THE series of United States Cents, 1793-1857, has long held a particular charm for American collectors. Up to about the end of the last century, they could be classed as the "Blue Chips" of American Numismatics. Since that time, the rarities in the series of early gold coins have commanded higher prices, but for the period 1860-1900, gem cents brought higher prices than the rarest gold coins. There were several reasons for this, but undoubtedly the chief reason was that the gold coins were not generally collected at the time, and their rarity not appreciated. The rarity of cents in choice condition however, was well known, and since every collection contained a set of cents, the gems were eagerly sought after.

A study of the catalogs of auction sales held during the past 75 years is intensely interesting and offers the most reliable guide to the value of coins. It is particularly interesting to trace individual coins through their pedigree of ownership as recorded in the catalogs of auction sales, and it is our intention to discuss from time to time in these pages, interesting coins which have added lustre to many collections, have been a continuous source of pleasure and satisfaction to their several owners, and have at the same time been sound, and in nearly every instance, profitable investments from a financial viewpoint. To attempt any measure of completeness of such a record would be an ambitious undertaking in the extreme, and no such attempt is contemplated. For the present issue, we have selected a half-dozen 1793 Cents to follow through the cabinets and auction-catalogs of several famous collectors.

The Cents of 1793 are of three distinct types, usually referred to as the "Chain," "Wreath," and "Liberty Cap." Generally speaking, the Cents of this year in ordinary preservation are not rare, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. But in uncirculated condition they certainly are rare. Just how many strictly uncirculated 1793 Cents there are in existence today, no one can possibly know, but we feel safe in venturing a guess that there are not over fifty specimens. The following auction history of the specimens noted must convince anyone that fine cents are good property.

Chain Type

In the Cleneay sale in 1890, a specimen of the Chain type on which the word AMERICA is abbreviated to AMERI. sold for \$100. This same cent in the Mills sale in 1904 brought \$125. At the Earle sale in 1912, it brought \$145 and four years later at the Bement sale \$220.



1793 Cent. Chain Type. AMERI.

A specimen of the Chain type on which AMERICA is spelled out in full, in the Earle sale 1912, brought \$135, was subsequently sold in the Jackman sale at \$300 and was later in the Beckwith sale, 1923, where it brought \$430.

A specimen of Chain type with periods after the word LIBERTY and the date in the Cleneay sale in 1890 brought \$122.50; in the Mills sale in 1904, \$235; at the Earle sale 1912, \$140 and at the Bement sale, 1916, \$300.



1793 Cent. Chain Type. AMERICA.



1793 Cent. Chain type. Period after date.

Wreath Type

A cent of this type in the Windsor sale, 1895, brought \$160. The same cent in the Earle sale, 1912, brought \$220, and four years later at the Bement sale, \$520.



1793 Cent. Wreath type.

Another cent of the wreath type, but of a slightly different variety, in the Earle sale brought \$160. In the Bement sale, 1916, it brought \$360, and in 1933 sold in the Sternberg collection for \$350. This sale was held in April, 1933, at what was probably the lowest ebb of the recent depression, when

many so-called "gilt-edge" securities could be bought at 10% of their former value, yet this coin brought more than 97% of its "all-time-high" auction record, and was bought by a dealer.

Liberty Cap

This type is the rarest of the three types of the year, there being not more than a half-dozen specimens known in uncirculated condition. A specimen in the Cleneay sale, 1890, brought \$200. The same coin in the Mougey sale, 1910, brought \$340 and in the Bement sale, 1916, it brought the record price ever paid at auction for a 1793 cent, \$720.



1793 Cent. Liberty Cap.

It will be noticed that in only one instance is the record of ownership of these several coins brought up to date. The reason is that many of the gem specimens in the Bement and other sales were purchased by Col. Ellsworth of New York, and his collection never found its way to the auction-block, having been dispersed privately about ten years ago. These coins are now the prized possessions of several collectors, and such is the allure of ownership of such pieces, that it is very doubtful if any one of them could be bought for any amount of money, with the possible exception of the one in the hands of a dealer. It is to be hoped however, that they will all again make their appearance at auction at some future time, so that the collectors of the future may experience some of the satisfaction they have afforded their present and former owners.

Large Gold Coin Denominations

By

EDGAR H. ADAMS

THAT gold pieces of the denominations of one thousand, five hundred, two hundred, and one hundred dollars were contemplated some years ago, and the designs actually provided for, is a fact little known.

California was to be the place of issue, and coins of the foregoing de-

and indeed was of a fineness different from any California gold coin, which was usually 880, 887, or 900 thousandths.

A specimen of the above pattern piece is also known in copper, and both specimens are in the collection of a well-known Baltimore collector, Mr. John W. Garrett.



Pattern for first Fifty Dollar Piece.

nominations were the outcome of the plan for issue of the first octagonal fifty-dollar pieces, which made their appearance in San Francisco at the minting plant of Moffat & Co., private coiners, at whose establishment the first United States Assayer, Augustus Humbert, officiated, by United States authority, in the early part of 1851.

The discovery a short time ago of a pattern fifty-dollar piece, in gold, bearing the marks DWT and GRS, substantiates this contemplated issue to a certain extent, for the pieces of \$100 and \$200 were to be of proportionate thickness, according to value of denomination.

This particular pattern piece bore the fineness of "925," which was different from any borne by a fifty-dollar piece,

The name of WRIGHT is stamped on the edge of the copper specimen, and is supposed to be for the well-known sculptor and medalist, Mr. Charles C. Wright of New York City.

The issue of the fifty-dollar pieces was at the establishments of Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward, whose coins bore the stamp, respectively, of United States Assayer and United States Assay Office of Gold.

Augustus Humbert was originally a resident of New York City, and the Directory of 1849 gave his address as "William Street," and his business as that of a watchcase engraver, which accounts for the engine-turned design on the reverse of the fifty-dollar piece.

This coin made its appearance in California on Feb. 14, 1851, according

to the San Francisco Prices Current, although the Pacific News of San Francisco of Feb. 1, 1851, stated that the first coin was produced by the Assayer and "shown us yesterday."

But the most interesting part of the announcement by the Prices Current is that pieces of larger denominations were struck and contemplated, although now they are not definitely known. The article on the same subject in the Pacific News says: "The larger ones of one and two hundred dollars are exactly similar except that they are proportionately thicker. The reverse side bears an impression of rayed work, without any inscription. Upon the edge is the following: 'Augustus Humbert United States Assayer—California Gold 1851.' Those of five hundred and one thousand dollars are in the form of parallelograms, about five inches in length and one and three-quarter inches in breadth, and ranging in thickness—the smaller one being about three-tenths of an inch and the larger six-tenths."

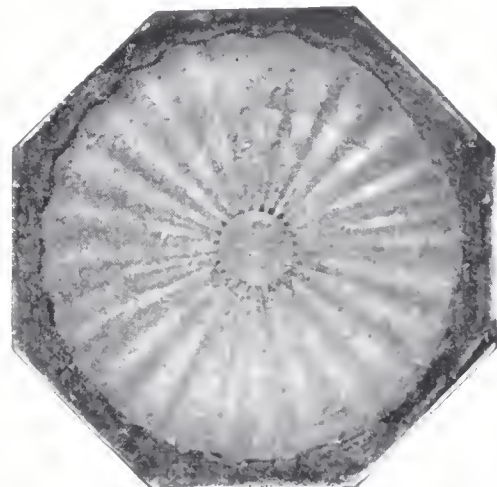
The Daily Alta California of Feb. 21, 1851, has this comment to make upon the new fifty-dollar piece: "The new fifty-dollar piece, manufactured under the Act of Congress appointing a United States Assay Office in California, and made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. The larger ones, of one and two hundred dollars, will be of the same stamp and size, differing only in thickness. Those over \$200 will contain the stamp, but will be

struck in the form of bars. These coins are of course a legal tender, and are coins of the United States to all intents and purposes." A coin of these larger denominations is not known, but Mr. Frank A. Leach, a former Director of the Mint, a native of San Francisco, states that it seemed to him that there had been "slugs" of one hundred dollars circulated, but he could not recollect ever having seen one.

There are something like fourteen different varieties of fifty-dollar pieces, bearing the finenesses of 880, 887, and 900, the latter pieces being made to meet the demand for a gold coin that would be received at the Custom House, as the law required that the gold coins to be legally receivable should contain the fineness of 900 thousandths.

The United States Assay Office, at the solicitation of the San Francisco merchants, struck coins of the denomination of twenty and ten dollars, and had even contemplated the issue of a five-dollar gold piece, dies for this denomination having been cut, but these coins were not regularly issued for circulation. The United States Assay Office continued operations until the establishment of the Branch Mint at San Francisco in 1854, when it was discontinued.

Mr. John L. Moffat was a native of New York, and early went to San Francisco to open a private mint. It was his minting establishment that was afterward the first United States branch mint in San Francisco.

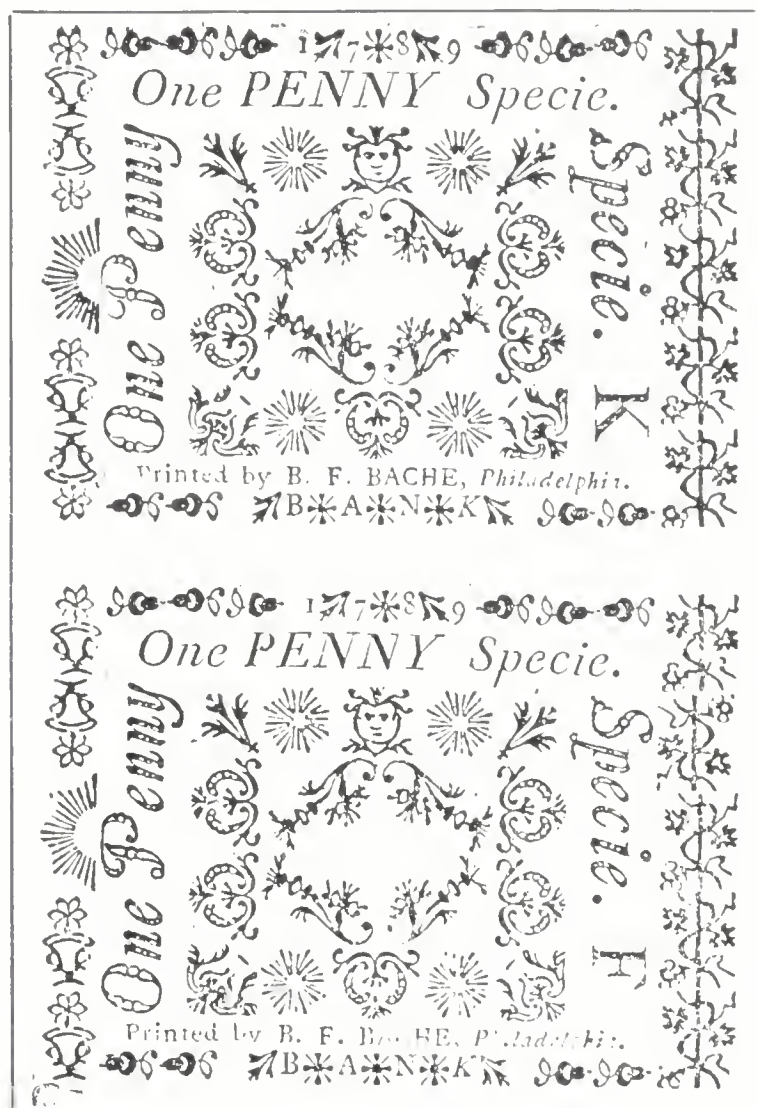
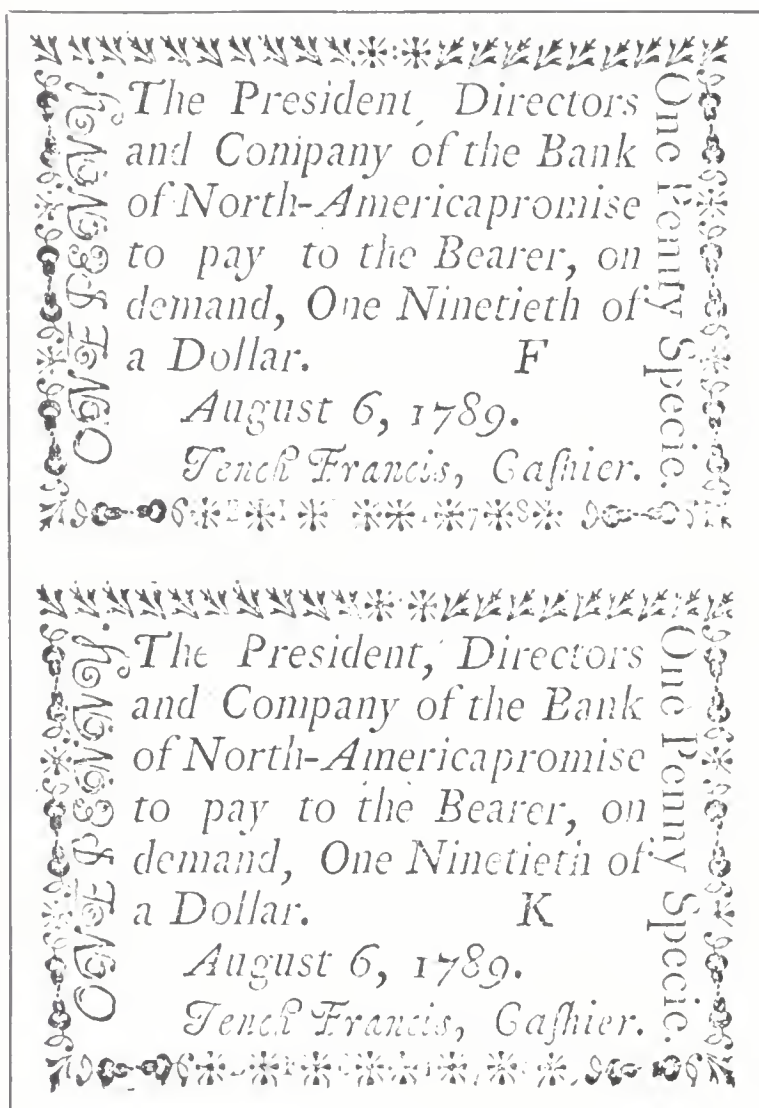


Early Issue of Humbert Slug.

The Oldest Bank In America

By

JAMES G. MACALLISTER



Uncut pair of notes, showing front and back.

THE Bank of North America, founded in 1781, in Philadelphia, and still doing business at the same location, has the distinction of being the oldest bank in America in addition to being the only bank chartered by The Continental Congress. This bank was organized by Robert Morris, who was the wealthiest man in the colonies at that time, and was the Superintendent of Finances of the United States. The bank was organized for the purpose of bolstering the credit of the colonies which was at a very low ebb. The paper money in circulation was sadly depreciated, and it was hoped by organizing a bank backed by private fortunes of well-known men, to provide a circulating

medium which would have a more stable value.

The bank was opened for business Jan. 7, 1782, in the general store of Tench Francis, and continues to do business on the same site today, though the general store has long since been replaced with a modern banking institution. Tench Francis was the first cashier, and among the stockholders were John Paul Jones, Stephen Decatur and Michael Hillegas, who was later the first Treasurer of the United States, and whose portrait appears on the \$10 Gold Certificates of 1905-06-07. Among the first depositors were the U. S. Government, John Adams, Stephen Girard, and many others prominent in Amer-

ican history. This bank has among its many other distinctions, that of having the oldest bank account in America. On Jan. 15, 1782, Mordecai Lewis opened an account with the bank, and that account is still open today, though the firm name has changed to John T. Lewis & Co., makers of a famous brand of White Lead.

The pair of notes dated Aug. 6, 1789 (illustrated), for One Penny or One Ninetieth of a Dollar are interesting for their unusual denomination. The Spanish Milled Dollar was the standard unit of currency in the colonies, as it was in fact in most of the civilized world, owing to the fact that Spain owned or controlled most of the silver mines then known. This coin was equivalent in exchange to seven shillings six pence or ninety pence to the dollar, hence the denomination One Ninetieth of a Dollar.

From the Records of the Bank:
Bank of North America,
August 6th, 1789.

"Mr. Richard Bache moved, upon the recommendation of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, that this bank should now issue small tickets or notes, to supply the call of the public for change during the present interruption to the circulation of copper coin, and presented a sheet of paper of a very peculiar fabric, as most suitable for the purpose—of which paper the Doctor has only two reams, which he would spare the bank for this particular use.

Whereupon the board resolved that Benjamin F. Bache print a number of these tickets of the denomination of three ninetieths of a dollar equal to three pence specie, and also a number of tickets of the denomination of one ninetieth of a dollar, equal to one penny specie."

BOUND VOLUME OF PRICE LISTS

A few weeks ago we had bound together for our own convenience the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins, Early American coins, the Paper Money Price List and our Special List of Colonial and Continental notes (April 1933). They made such an attractive and useful book that most collectors who saw it immediately wanted one. Our small supply was soon exhausted but we have now had a further lot bound in fine cloth and will send a copy for One Dollar postpaid.

THE UNITED STATES COINAGE OF 1793

Cents and Half Cents

BEING A REPRINT OF THE PLATES PUBLISHED BY SYLVESTER S. CROSBY IN 1897

With an introduction by J. G. Macallister

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Two Historic Centennials on the Old Oregon Trail

By

HOWARD R. DRIGGS

President, Oregon Trail Memorial Association

JUST one hundred years ago way out in the West, two events of real significance took place. It happened in those long ago years in 1834 that rival fur-trading companies planted two forts at strategic spots on the old Oregon Trail. These were Fort Hall and Fort Laramie. In after years those old posts became the centers of history of international moment.

had fallen in with the old mountaineers and Indians at their rendezvous on the Green River in Wyoming, and had even gone clear through to the Pacific Coast. Here he had contacted with the Hudson Bay people.

As the result of these findings he interested a financier, Mr. Hall, in the possibility of trading out in the Western wilds. One thing that had spurred him



Fort Hall in 1838. From a painting by W. H. Jackson.

It was New England enterprise which brought about the founding of Fort Hall on the old Snake River in what is now Idaho. Nat Wyeth, a cod fisherman from Massachusetts, two years before had gone out with a group of New Englanders to prospect for the fur and fishing riches of this country. Wyeth

on to this venture was the active interest that Milton Sublette had taken. This mountaineer had assured Wyeth that he would take over the goods that he brought from Boston, but when Wyeth arrived in the Far West he found that Sublette was not as good as his word. The result was he decided to

plant a trading post in the heart of the Rocky Mountain fur-trading companies' domain. Thus came into existence Fort Hall.

This famous trading post was not destined to bring success to Wyeth and his backers. The Hudson Bay Company saw to it that the Indians were lured elsewhere to trade. Wyeth realizing he was playing a losing game finally sold out to this dominating organization.

Milton Sublette, who had failed Nat Wyeth, joined with the other fur traders from old St. Louis and planted this post in the wilds of what is now Wyoming. This post became one of the most famous in the history of the West. While it was serving the mountaineers as a trading post it was at the same time a great way station for the thousands of covered-wagon pioneers who went West. Later it became an



Fort Laramie and Laramie Peak, 1842. From a painting by W. H. Jackson.

Of course the British did not want Americans up in old Oregon. Fort Hall happened to stand at a strategic spot right at the dividing point on the California and the Oregon trails. The Britishers did all they could to divert the stream of American migration down into California. They succeeded with many emigrants; but Dr. Whitman refused to be diverted. He finally led enough Americans into Oregon to lay the foundation for our country to be planted in that Far Northwest. The celebration that is to be held at Fort Hall this summer in commemoration of its founding is most significant. Some ninety-three organizations in Idaho are at the present time cooperating for this commemoration.

Coincident with the founding of Fort Hall came the planting of Fort Laramie.

army post, and for about fifty years it was a center of military operations connected with the western Indian wars. Old Fort Laramie vibrates with these stirring stories of early days.

For a number of years there has been an effort to make this an historic state park. Those who are actively interested in this project are now carrying forward the thought of holding a great celebration at Fort Laramie some time during this centennial year. The likelihood is that it will be so timed as to fit in with the other celebration at Fort Hall. The Oregon Trail Memorial Association is very actively interested in bringing through these significant events, and is using the Oregon Trail Memorial Coin in an effort to monument and propitiate these important historic shrines.

April, 1934

COLONIAL NOTES
CONNECTICUT

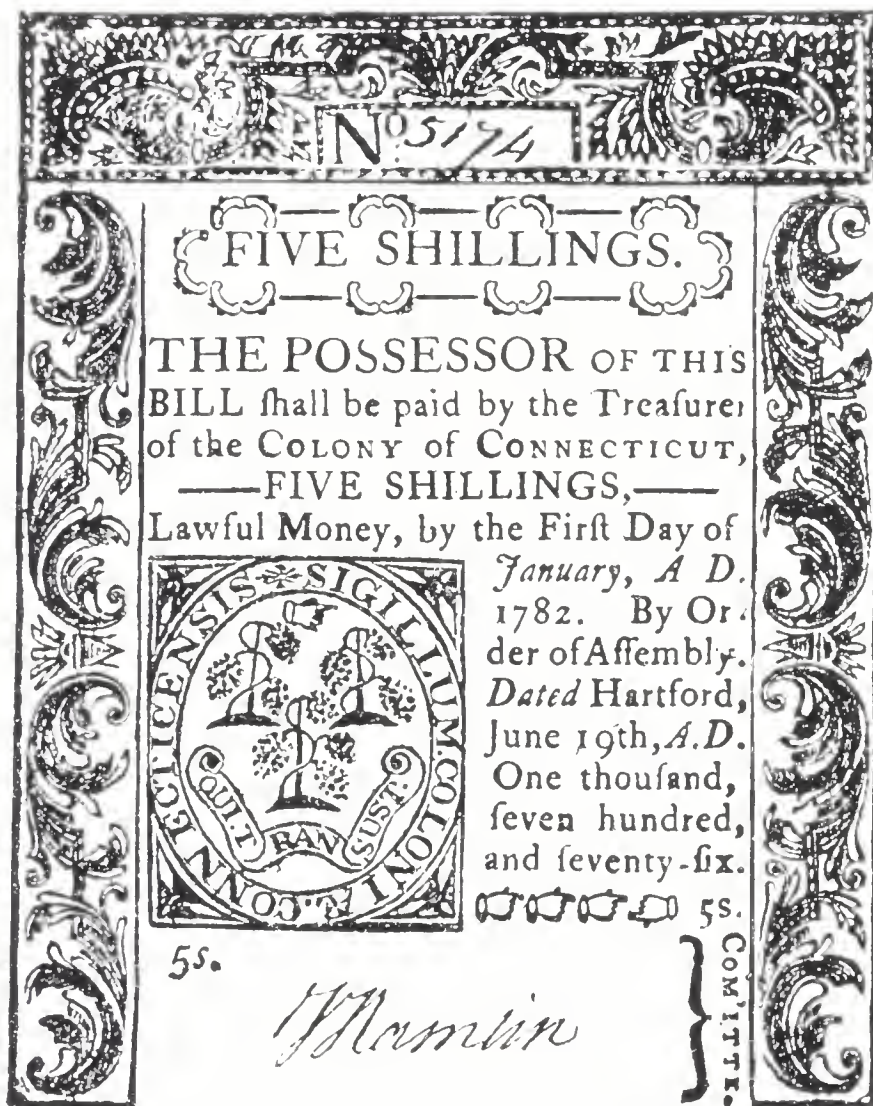
Early or rare issues—

1709; May 8, 1740; March 26, 1761; March 4, 1762; May 12, 1763; March 8, 1764.

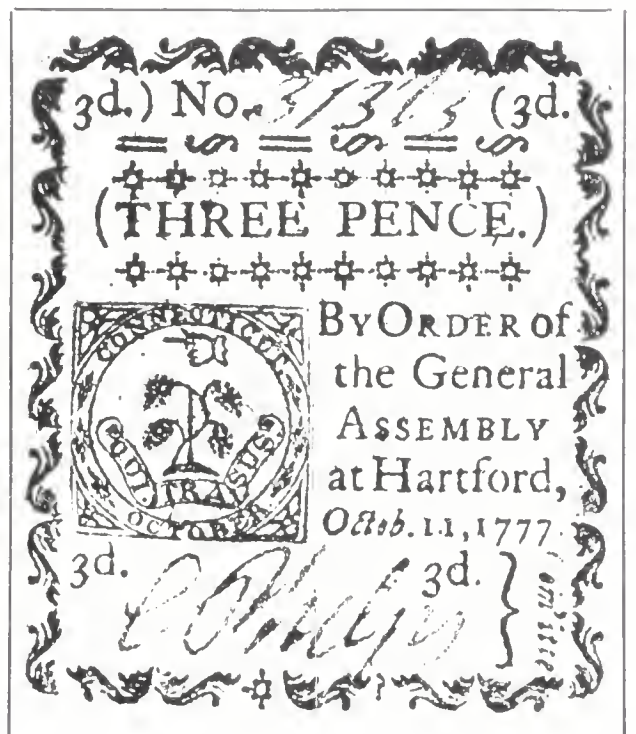
May 10, 1770

Signers—George Wylls, Wm. Pitkin, Benj. Payne, John Chester.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence, 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.



Type of all Connecticut notes described



October 11, 1777. Small note for Three Pence. Printed on either blue or white paper. A great many differing signatures include those of some of the most prominent citizens of the period.

October 10, 1771

Signers—George Wylls, Wm. Pitkin, Benj. Payne, Elisha Williams.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence, 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

June 1, 1773

Signers—Wm. Pitkin, George Wylls, Benj. Payne, Elisha Williams.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence, 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

January 2, 1775

Signers—George Wylls, Wm. Pitkin, Elisha Williams, Benj. Payne, Thos. Seymour.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence, 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

May 10, 1775

Signers—Elisha Williams, J. Hamlin, Thos. Seymour, Jesse Root, Wm. Pitkin, Benj. Payne, George Wyllys.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence; 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

June 1, 1775

Signers—Elisha Williams, J. Hamlin, Wm. Pitkin, Jesse Root, George Wyllys, Thos. Seymour, Benj. Payne.

Denominations—2 Shillings 6 Pence; 6, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

July 1, 1775

Signers—Thos. Seymour, Benj. Payne, Jesse Root, Wm. Pitkin, Elisha Williams, George Wyllys, J. Hamlin.

Denominations—2 Shillings; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 6, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

June 7, 1776

Signers—E. Williams, T. Seymour, J. Hamlin, Benj. Payne, Wm. Pitkin, Jesse Root, George Wyllys.

Denominations—1 Shilling; 1 Shilling 3 Pence; 2 Shillings; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 Shillings.

June 19, 1776

Signers—E. Williams, T. Seymour, B. Payne, Jesse Root, G. Wyllys, Wm. Pitkin, J. Hamlin.

Denominations—6, 9 Pence; 1 Shilling; 1 Shilling 3 Pence; 1 Shilling 6 Pence; 2 Shillings; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 5, 40 Shillings.

October 11, 1777

Small bills. Type border.

Signers—T. Mumford, E. Plummer, C. Southworth, E. Root, J. Huntington, J. Ripley, C. Phelps, S. Bishop, E. Bronson, John Mackay, J. Treadwell, J. Chester, F. Lee, C. Sage, J. Hopkins, A. Adams, Abel Hine, S. Squier, John Brooks, J. Smiley.

Denominations—2, 3, 4, 5, 7 Pence.

These notes are printed on either blue or white paper, those on blue being the most common.

March 1, 1780

Signers—Benj. Payne, George Wyllys, J. Chester, E. Williams, J. Hamlin.

Denominations—9 Pence; 1 Shilling 3 Pence; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

June 1, 1780

Signers—J. Chester, Wm. Pitkin, George Wyllys, B. Payne, E. Williams, J. Hamlin.

Denominations—9 Pence; 1 Shilling 3 Pence; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings

July 1, 1780

Signers—George Wyllys, B. Payne, Wm. Pitkin, J. Chester, J. Hamlin, E. Williams.

Denominations—9 Pence; 1 Shilling; 1 Shilling 3 Pence; 2 Shillings 6 Pence; 5, 10, 20, 40 Shillings.

The notes of all the issues described were printed by Timothy Green of New London.

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

Address all orders or inquiries to

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

Coin Department

1 West 47th Street

New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

GOLD DOLLARS

1849	Very fine	2.50	1857	Very fine	2.50
1850	Very fine	2.50	1858	Very fine	2.50
1851	Very fine 2.25. Fine	2.00	1859	Very fine	2.50
1852	Very fine	2.50	1861	Very fine	2.25
1853	Very fine 2.25. Fine	2.00	1862	Very fine	2.25
1854	Small size. Very fine	2.50	1873	Extremely fine	2.50
1854	Large size. Fine	2.25	1874	Extremely fine	2.50
1855	Fine	2.25	1888	Uncirculated	3.25
1856	Very fine 2.25. Fine	2.00	1889	Uncirculated	3.00

QUARTER EAGLES

1834	New type. Ex. fine	7.50	1896	Uncirculated	5.00
1836	Uncirculated	7.50	1908	Indian head. Ex. fine	4.50
1836	Very fine	6.00	1910	Very fine	4.50
1846	Extremely fine	10.00	1911	Very fine	4.50
1850	Extremely fine	6.00	1912	Extremely fine	4.50
1853	Very fine	5.00	1913	Extremely fine	4.50
1854	Very fine	5.00	1914	D. Uncirculated	5.00
1861	Very fine	5.00	1915	Uncirculated	4.50
1867	Very fine	15.00	1925	D. Extremely fine	5.00
1870	Uncirculated	10.00	1926	Uncirculated	4.50
1871	Uncirculated	7.50	1927	Uncirculated	4.50
1876	Extremely fine	8.50	1928	Uncirculated	4.50
1878	Uncirculated	5.00	1929	Uncirculated	4.50

THREE DOLLAR PIECES

1854	Very fine	6.00	1869	Very fine	7.50
1855	Extremely fine	6.50	1870	Very fine	8.00
1856	Very fine	6.00	1871	Extremely fine	10.00
1856S	Very fine	7.50	1874	Uncirculated	6.00
1857	Very fine	6.00	1874	Very fine	5.50
1859	Very fine	6.00	1878	Very fine	5.50
1864	Very fine	7.50	1881	Extremely fine	12.50
1867	Very fine	7.50	1886	Uncirculated	7.50
1868	Extremely fine	7.50	1887	Uncirculated	7.50

HALF EAGLES

1834	New type. Uncirculated	12.50	1867	Extremely fine	15.00
1834	Very fine	10.00	1868	Very fine	15.00
1836	Fine	10.00	1871	Extremely fine	15.00
1837	Very fine	10.00	1872	Extremely fine	25.00
1838	Very fine	10.00	1877	Extremely fine	25.00
1839	Extremely fine	12.50	1881	Very fine	10.00
1840	Very fine	12.50	1882	Very fine	10.00
1841	Extremely fine	20.00	1898	Uncirculated	10.00
1842	Small letters. Very fine	30.00	1900	Uncirculated	10.00
1842	Large letters. Very fine	17.50	1902	Brilliant proof	12.50
1843	Extremely fine	10.00	1908	Indian head. Sand blast proof	10.00
1845	Very fine	10.00	1909	Uncirculated	9.00
1858	Very fine	12.50	1910	Uncirculated	9.00
1860	Very fine	12.50	1911	Extremely fine	9.00
1863	Extremely fine	25.00	1915	Extremely fine	9.00
1865	Very fine	20.00			

EAGLES

1797	Small eagle. Extremely fine and rare	100.00	1871	Extremely fine. Rare	40.00
1798	Stars 9+4. Extremely fine. Very rare	125.00	1876	Very fine and rare	60.00
1804	Extremely fine. Rare	65.00	1877	Extremely fine. Very rare	75.00
1864	Nearly perfect	35.00	1893	Proof	25.00
1869	Extremely fine	30.00	1893	Uncirculated	20.00
			1907	Old type. Extremely fine	20.00
			1907	New type. Uncirculated	20.00

DOUBLE EAGLES

1853	Moffat & Co., San Fran- cisco. Extremely fine	60.00	1877	CC Extremely fine	60.00
1855	Wass, Wolitor & Co. San Francisco. Fine	150.00	1885	CC Extremely fine	65.00
1859	O Very fine. Rare	75.00	1907	St. Gaudens design. Date in Roman numerals. Unc.	40.00
1861	O Very fine. Rare	75.00	1907	St. Gaudens design. Ex- tremely fine	36.00

FIFTY DOLLAR PIECE

1915	Panama Pacific Exposition. Octagonal Fifty Dollar piece. Uncirculated	200.00
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UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

HALF CENTS

1793	Very fine	\$17.50	1807	Extremely fine	3.50
1794	Fine	5.00	1807	Fine	1.00
1795	Without pole. Fine	6.00	1808	Uncirculated	5.00
1795	With pole. V. F.	6.00	1808	Very fine	2.00
1800	Very fine	3.00	1808	Fine	1.25
1800	Fine	2.00	1809	Over 6. Fine	2.50
1803	Very fine	1.50	1809	Very fine	1.00
1803	Fine	1.00	1810	Very fine	3.50
1804	Plain 4. Stemless wreath.		1811	Fine	7.50
	Unc.	2.50	1826	Very fine	1.00
1804	Same variety. V. F.	1.00	1828	12 stars. Unc.	2.50
1804	Same variety. F. ....	.75	1828	12 stars. Fine .....	.75
1804	Plain 4. Stems. F.	3.00	1828	13 stars. Unc. ....	.75
1804	Cross 4. Unc.	2.00	1829	Uncirculated	1.50
1804	Same variety. V. F.	1.00	1829	Very fine .....	.75
1804	Same variety. F. ....	.75	1832	Uncirculated .....	.75
1804	Spiked chin. Unc.	3.50	1833	Uncirculated .....	.75
1804	Same variety. V. F.	1.50	1834	Uncirculated .....	.75
1804	Same variety. F.	1.00	1835	Uncirculated .....	.75
1805	Small 5. V. F.	2.00	1849	Very fine .....	.75
1805	Small 5. Fine	1.00	1851	Uncirculated .....	.75
1805	Large 5. V. F.	2.00	1853	Uncirculated .....	.75
1806	Large 6. Unc.	1.50	1854	Uncirculated	1.00
1806	Small 6. Stems. E. F.	5.00	1855	Uncirculated .....	.75
1806	Same variety. V. G.	1.50	1856	Uncirculated .....	.75
1806	Small 6. Stemless. Unc.	2.00	1857	Uncirculated	1.00
1806	Same variety	1.25			

LARGE CENTS

1793	Chain. AMERI. V. F.	\$35.00	1801	Fraction 1/000. G.	2.50
1793	Chain. AMERICA. V. F.	30.00	1802	Fine	1.25
1793	Wreath. Crosby 6-F. Fine....	20.00	1802	Stemless wreath. V. F.	2.50
1793	Wreath. Cr. 7-F. Fine.....	20.00	1802	Same variety. Fine	1.50
1793	Wreath. Cr. 9-H. Fine.....	20.00	1803	Large fraction. F.	1.25
1793	Wreath. Lettered edge.		1803	Small fraction. V. F.	2.00
	Crosby. 11-J. Very fine....	25.00	1803	Stemless wreath. F.	3.50
1793	Liberty cap. V. G.	35.00	1803	Large date. Fine	20.00
1794	Very fine	5.00	1804	Good	17.50
1794	Fine	3.50	1805	Perfect 1. Ex. fine	7.50
1795	Value centered. F.	4.00	1805	Blunt 1. Very fine	5.00
1795	Same variety. V. G.	2.50	1805	Same variety. Fine	2.50
1796	Liberty cap. F.	6.00	1805	Same variety. V. G.	2.00
1796	Liberty cap. V. G.	4.50	1806	Very fine	10.00
1796	Bust type. Fine	6.00	1807	Large fraction. V. G.	1.50
1797	Very good	2.50	1808	Very good	3.00
1797	Stemless wreath. V. G.	3.00	1809	Fine	6.50
1798	Small date. Unc.	20.00	1810	Over 9. Very fine	3.50
1798	Small date. F.	2.00	1810	Over 9. Fine	1.50
1799	Over 98. Very good	40.00	1810	Fine	1.50
1799	Perfect date. V. G.	40.00	1812	Small 8. Very fine	2.50
1800	Over 179. Fine	4.00	1812	Large 8. Fine	1.50
1800	Fine	4.00	1813	Very fine	5.00
1801	Wavy lines before face.		1813	Fine	2.50
	Fine	3.50	1814	Plain 4. Fine	1.25
1801	Very good	2.50	1814	Crosslet 4. V. F.	3.00
1801	Three errors. G.	2.50	1814	Crosslet 4. Fine	1.50

1816	Uncirculated	3.00	1836	Uncirculated	2.50
1816	Very fine .....	.75	1837	Plain hair-cord. Unc.	1.50
1817	Uncirculated	1.50	1837	Beaded hair-cord. Unc.	1.50
1817	15 Stars. Unc.	7.50	1838	Uncirculated	1.25
1817	15 Stars. Fine .....	.75	1838	Very fine .....	.75
1818	Uncirculated	1.00	1839	Over 36. Very good	5.00
1819	Small date. Unc.	2.50	1839	Type of 38. V. F.	1.50
1819	Large date. V. F. ....	.75	1839	Type of 40. V. F.	1.50
1819	Over 18. Uncirculated	3.00	1840	Large date. Unc.	3.00
1820	Large date. Unc.	1.25	1840	Large date. V. F.	1.00
1820	Small date. V. F.	1.00	1841	Very fine	1.00
1821	Wide date. V. F.	15.00	1842	Small date. Unc.	3.00
1822	Wide date. V. F.	2.00	1842	Large date. Unc.	2.50
1822	Compact date. Unc.	10.00	1843	Type of 42. V. F.	1.00
1823	Over 22. Very fine	10.00	1843	Type of 44. Unc.	3.50
1824	Compact date. Unc.	12.50	1844	Uncirculated	1.50
1825	Small A's. E. F.	5.00	1845	Uncirculated	1.25
1825	Large A's. V. F.	2.00	1845	Very fine .....	.75
1826	Uncirculated	5.00	1846	Small date. Unc.	1.50
1826	Very fine	1.50	1847	Uncirculated	1.25
1827	Very fine	1.50	1848	Uncirculated	1.25
1829	Large letters. V. F.	1.50	1849	Uncirculated	2.00
1831	Large letters. Unc.	3.50	1849	Very fine .....	.50
1832	Small letters. Unc.	6.00	1850	Uncirculated .....	.75
1832	Large letters. V. F.	2.00	1851	Uncirculated	1.00
1833	Uncirculated	3.50	1851	Over 81. Uncirculated	5.00
1834	Small date and letters. Large stars. Unc.	3.00	1852	Uncirculated	1.00
1834	Same. Double profile. F.	1.50	1853	Uncirculated	1.00
1834	Large date, stars and let- ters. V. F.	1.00	1854	Uncirculated	1.00
1835	Type of 34. Small date. Unc.	6.00	1855	Slanting 5's. Unc.	1.00
1835	Same variety. V. F.	2.00	1855	Upright 5's. Unc.	1.00
1835	Same. Large date. V. F.	2.00	1856	Slanting 5. Unc.	1.00
1835	Same variety. Unc.	7.50	1856	Straight 5. Unc.	1.00
1835	Type of 36. Unc.	3.50	1857	Large date. Unc.	2.00
			1857	Large date. Very fine	1.25
			1857	Small date. Unc.	2.00
			1857	Small date. V. F.	1.25

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856	Uncirculated	13.50	1856	Very fine	10.00
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The References in this List are all fully explained and illustrated in the pamphlet

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS

By

WAYTE RAYMOND

An illustrated catalogue of all the types and principal varieties of the Copper Cents and Half Cents, 1793 to 1857. With over 150 illustrations. Price 50 cents.

OREGON TRAIL HALF DOLLARS



1926 Phila. mint.\$1.50
1926 S mint..... 2.00

1928 Phila. mint.....\$2.00
1933 D mint..... 2.50

All coins are in bright mint state.

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